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1. A method of treating a cancer in a mammalian subject, comprising measuring expression of
  - i) cytoplasmic PD-L1 and/or
  - ii) one or more Lamtor proteins in the cancer; wherein if the expression of cytoplasmic or intracellular PD-L1 or one or more LAMTOR proteins is decreased relative to a normal control, then the method comprises administering an anti-cancer therapy to the subject.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-cancer therapy is a DDR inhibitor (DDRI) or an immune blockade therapy.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-cancer therapy is a DDR inhibitor (DDRI).
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the DDR inhibitor is a Chk1 inhibitor (Chk1i), a PARP inhibitor (PARPi), ATM inhibitor (ATMi), or an ATR inhibitor (ATRi).
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the PARP inhibitor is rucaprib, olaparib, or niraparib.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the ATM inhibitor is AZD0156 or KU-55933.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the ATR inhibitor is VE-821, AZD6738, or VX970.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the Chk1 inhibitor is MK8776 (SCH900776), LY2603618, CCT245737, or GDC-0575.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the immune blockade therapy is an antibody that selectively binds PD-L1 or PD-1.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody selectively binds PD-1, wherein the antibody is cemiplimab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab, spartalizumab (PDR001), camrelizumab (SHR1210), sintilimab (IBI308), tislelizumab (BGB-A317), toripalimab (JS 001), AMP-224, or AMP-514.
11. The method of claim 9, wherein the antibody selectively binds PD-L1, wherein the antibody is atezolizumab, avelumab, durvalumab, KN035, CK-301, AUNP12, CA-170, or BMS-986189.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-cancer therapy is 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)guanine (PMEG) or chlorambucil.
13. The method of claim 12, wherein the anti-cancer therapy is 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)guanine (PMEG).
14. The method of claim 12, wherein the anti-cancer therapy is chlorambucil.
15. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-cancer therapy is a beta-lactam antibiotic.
16. The method of claim 15, wherein the beta-lactam antibiotic is a penam, carbapenem, an oxapenam, a penem, a carbapenem, a monobactam, a cepham, a carbacephem, or an oxacephem.
17. The method of claim 16, wherein the beta-lactam antibiotic is a cepham.
18. The method of claim 17, wherein the cepham is cefazolin, cephalexin, cephalosporin, cephalothin, cefapirin, cefaclor, cefamandole, cefuroxime, cefotetan, cefoxitin, cefixime, cefotaxime, cefpodoxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, cefdinir, cefepime, cefpirome, or ceftaroline.
19. The method of claim 18, wherein the beta-lactam antibiotic is cefepime or ceftazidime.
20. The method of claim 1, wherein the method comprises administering to the mammalian subject both: (a) an antibody that selectively binds PD-L1 or PD-1, and (b) a PARP inhibitor, a Chk1 inhibitor, or chlorambucil.
21. The method of claim 20, wherein the antibody that selectively binds PD-L1 or PD-1 is cemiplimab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab, spartalizumab (PDR001), camrelizumab (SHR1210), sintilimab (IBI308), tislelizumab (BGB-A317), toripalimab (JS 001), AMP-224, AMP-514, atezolizumab, avelumab, durvalumab, KN035, CK-301, AUNP12, CA-170, or BMS-986189.
22. The method of claim 20, wherein the PARP inhibitor is rucaprib, olaparib, or niraparib.